

# BRIDGEPORT EVENING FARMER

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FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES

Sole Evening Newspaper of Bridgeport Carrying  
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THURSDAY, OCT. 5, 1916

For President  
**WOODROW WILSON**  
 For Vice President  
**THOMAS R. MARSHALL**  
 For United States Senator  
**HOMER S. CUMMINGS**  
 For Congressman, Fourth District  
**JEREMIAH DONOVAN**

For Governor  
**MORRIS B. BEARDSLEY**For Lieut.-Governor  
**FRANCIS P. GUILFOYLE**  
 For Secretary of State  
**WALTER E. DUFFY**

For Treasurer  
**GEORGE ULRICH**  
 For Comptroller  
**ALTON E. LINER**  
 FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS

Simon E. Baldwin  
 Willie O. Burr  
 Archibald McNeil, Jr.  
 Charles E. Gross.

Richard Elliott  
 Morris W. Seymour  
 Raymond P. Jodoin.

## ACCUSATIONS THAT DESTROY EACH OTHER

WHEN NATIONS seriously dispute with each other there are but two ways by which the dispute may be settled if it is not to be submitted to the arbitration of neutral powers. The settlement may be made by negotiation, or "note writing," as Mr. Hughes and Mr. Roosevelt contemptuously describe the necessary operations of diplomacy, or a resort may be had to force.

The settlement must be by negotiation and diplomacy, or by war.

Neither Mr. Roosevelt nor Mr. Hughes have the moral courage to say, in so many words, "we would go to war," either in Europe or Mexico. Their campaign would be more respectable if their language was franker.

Both speak in terms of biting irony of "note writing." They demand "deeds instead of words" and otherwise show they think it wrong for the president to continue in the diplomatic method, and that they think the honor of the country demands war.

Mr. Roosevelt, a few days ago declared that as far as Belgium is concerned, he would not have put the United States into war, he would merely "seize all the German ship interned in this country."

Mr. Roosevelt knows that such an act could mean nothing less than war, if it could be accomplished.

The German ships in this country are private property. They are no more subject to seizure, as the New York World has said, than Prof. Munsterberg's watch. The courts appealed to by the private owners of the interned boats would order them returned, in the absence of a state of war.

The course Mr. Roosevelt now says he would take would, of course, mean war.

But the United States, sorry as it may feel for the plight of Belgium, is not bound to make war for Belgium's rescue. It is against the nation's historic policy to do so, and against its immediate interest.

The war has involved more than a billion and a half of human beings, who own six-sevenths of the armament of the world.

That America, with a hundred million people, and less than a seventh of the armament, should attempt to police the rest of mankind, seems almost the dream of a disordered imagination.

If America has a special duty to go with force to the aid of the oppressed continents, it should have gone to the Boers, to the cruelly treated savages of the Congo, to the Armenians in Turkey, to the Jews in Russia, and to the Irish in Ireland.

What possible claim can be made for a duty toward Belgium that cannot equally be made for a duty toward oppression everywhere and in every form?

Very cunning are these gentlemen who want to rescue the oppressed of Europe. Back of them stand the other gentlemen who are much opposed to any rescue for the oppressed of the United States.

Mr. Hughes turns his carefully parted whiskers toward those citizens who sympathize with Germany, and so prevails upon them, that substantially every newspaper printed in the German language in America, supports him.

On the other side stands Mr. Roosevelt, talking in substance for war on Germany, and so attempting to bring into the fold those other sorely tried citizens who sympathize with the British Allies.

The same tactics are employed in the same way in other fields. In the south is a man named Tom Watson, who runs a paper of the most violent anti-Catholic tendencies, a paper which fair minded New England men can scarcely read without a sense of shame that an American can so write of other Americans.

In the West is a violent Anti-Catholic newspaper known as The Menace.

These papers vie with each other in appealing to bigotry against Wilson, whom they describe as an agent of the Vatican. Also are certain papers, like the Gaelic American, of strongly pro-Catholic tendencies, which hitherto have been fairly clean in their presentation of their views. These newspapers denounce the president as a bigot, and a Catholic hater.

Copies of all these publications are being circulated in large numbers, where they "will do the most good."

The appeal to dead hatreds, to long buried rancors, to almost forgotten feuds, does not end here.

Another class of men, of whom Congressman E. J. Hill of this, the Fourth District, is a type, are waving the bloody shirt. They are trying to revive the hatreds of the Civil War. They say that Wilson is for the South, and not for the North. They appeal to New England to "avoid Southern Domination."

These are fine patriotic gentlemen, are they not? The trouble with their scheme is simple. It is too comprehensive. They make too many demands on the credulity of the people.

They claim Mr. Wilson is pro-German, because he doesn't fight Germany, and men of German sympathies are asked to vote for him.

They claim he is pro-British, because he negotiated with Germany for a cessation of submarine adventure against ships carrying Americans, and because he has not suspended commerce on the high seas.

One crowd cries noisily that the president is a bigot and a Catholic hater.

Another crowd vociferates that he is betraying the nation to the Vatican.

In the South one group of partisans says he favors the North. In the North another group charges him with favoring the South.

These bitter accusations fall in futile noise. They destroy each other.

The truth about the president is this: Like every other American president, from Washington's day until now, he is for America first.

His every official act has been dictated for America and for Catholics, or Protestants, for Jews or Gentiles, for Southerners or Northerners. It is made for all the American people, without regard to sex, creed, or place of birth.

It is passing strange that one should be accused of bigotry, whose appointments have been more generously extended to worthy men of every section, creed and nativity, than the appointments of any other president, and whose support has been given to more broad legislation than the Congress has ever before adopted within a similar period.

## WARTIME JOURNALISM

Although the scarcity of paper has forced a reduction in the size of nearly all European newspapers, those of the Central Empires have necessarily suffered most. Hundreds of German and Austrian publications have died in the last two years, and the circulation of the survivors has shown no great gain. The thrifty Teutons make one copy of a paper serve for many. In France, where the people have never been accustomed to sheets anything like as large as those of England and America, the size of the daily papers has been reduced until now some of them print only two small pages, and the largest have but four small pages. In England the reduction in size has not been marked, and the circulation has boomed. Paris has at least two papers with a circulation of over a million, but they have now been surpassed by the London Daily Mirror, which is said to have an average daily circulation of 1,300,000. The Daily Mail, the popular paper owned by Lord Northcliffe, also has a circulation well above the million mark. The Daily News and the Daily Sketch, morning papers, and the Evening News, each sell over three-quarters of a million copies daily, and the Daily Chronicle and Daily Express, morning and the Evening Star are all over the half-million mark. All of these are popular half-penny papers. The penny (two cent) journals have not gained largely in circulation as a result of the war. The Times, Lord Northcliffe's paper for the "upper classes," has a daily circulation of about 200,000, and the Daily Telegraph is slightly below that figure. The other penny papers, including the Morning Post, Globe, Evening Standard, Westminster Gazette and Pall Mall Gazette, have gained little. Such weeklies as Sunday Pictorial and News of the World sell over 2,000,000.

## COSTA RICA

The first attempt to colonize Central America was made by Christopher Columbus, who, on his fourth and last voyage, sailed along the coast of Nicaragua and Costa Rica and landed on the coast of the latter country on October 5, 1502. The anniversary of this event is commemorated today by the people of Costa Rica, the most progressive of the Central American states, who annually celebrate October 5th, as "Columbus Day." The aborigines were at first disposed to be friendly toward the Spaniards, but the cruelty and treachery of the latter soon aroused their animosity, and the small settlement founded by Columbus was wiped out. After losing one of his ships and a considerable number of his men, Columbus gave up the attempt and sailed back to Spain. The Indians of Costa Rica maintained an effectual resistance to the whites for many years, and several colonies were destroyed. Badajoz succeeded in 1540 in partially subduing the warlike natives. In 1566 Coronado established Spanish rule over practically the whole country, which was then called Nueva Cartago.

## The Portuguese Republic

In celebrating today the sixth anniversary of that sudden and almost bloodless revolution by which King Manuel II. was deposed and a republic established, the Portuguese democracy can facilitate itself upon having triumphed over many obstacles and conquered many difficulties. Ever since the revolution the paid and volunteer press agents of the Portuguese royalists have sought to create the impression abroad that the republic has failed and is doomed to speedy dissolution. By cleverly worded articles sent out to the press of Europe and America, these hirelings of the scribbling trade have tried to bring the republic into disrepute. The officials of the new government have been pictured as mercenaries and despots, intent only upon the exercise of tyrannical power and the feathering of their own nests. Some of these stories have had a foundation of fact, for the Portuguese republic is purely a human institution, and doubtless unworthy persons have crept into power. On the whole, however, Portugal has no reason to be ashamed of its record as a republic.

Portugal's decision to take an active part in the war affords an example of disinterestedness not at all common. Bulgaria, Turkey, Italy and Rumania all joined in the conflict because of the hope of realizing their national aspirations. In a material way Portugal has nothing to gain, and much to lose if Germany should triumph. In Spain the German agents have busily circulated the report that the Allies have promised Portugal two of Spain's richest provinces as a reward for her aid, but this absurdity is not taken seriously by anybody except the ignorant and credulous section of the Spanish population.

Portugal entered the list of combatants because of treaty obligations, although sympathy for the cause of republican France and her friend of many centuries, Great Britain, was doubtless a factor. Then, too, there was the remembrance of Portugal's past glories, when she was the mistress of the seas and the first of the great maritime powers of the modern world.

The Portuguese position has been well set forth by one of the republic's statesmen, Viscount de Alva. Portugal is drawn into the war as a result of her long-standing alliance with England—an alliance that has withstood unbroken the strain of more than 500 years. Like Belgium, Portugal desires nothing that belongs to any other nation. She has nothing

to gain and much to lose in the present conflict. But she is ready, notwithstanding, to aid England to the full extent of her resources, because the treaties in force compel her to do so and because her people believe firmly that international good faith, as evidenced by the fulfillment of treaty obligations, which is the principle for which Great Britain is fighting, provides the only basis on which intercourse between civilized nations can securely stand.

"Portugal is not prepared to subscribe to the doctrine engendered by militarism that good faith must be made subservient to expediency, and that the interests of one nation may legitimately be fostered at the expense of the rights of others whenever backed by sufficient force. It is, moreover, impossible to gainsay, after considering impartially all the published evidence, that the British government labored devotedly—nay, even passionately—to avert the war in these circumstances. Portugal could not refuse her aid to her ancient ally, and she is ready to stand or fall by the principles for which the British Empire is fighting."

## "SAVING DAYLIGHT" DIDN'T SAVE

(Brooklyn Eagle)

For a year or two a "saving daylight" scheme has been urged in this country. The plan was simply to put clocks forward an hour, so that people should get up and get to work an hour earlier and close their shops an hour earlier in the afternoon.

Because of the pressure for manufacture of munitions both England and Germany put that plan in force last spring, and both of them have found that it does not work well and have abandoned it. Beginning this Sunday, clocks in both countries will be set back to their normal time.

That is precisely the outcome which might have been expected. Working hours in any country fix themselves for the general convenience. In the days of candles and whale-oil lamps farmers got up at dawn and did their work by daylight because there was no other way to do it. In the long summer days they do the same thing now, because it is pleasant to work in the cool of the morning than in the middle of the day. In tropical cities shops are closed for a midday siesta because that is the comfortable way to live in their climate. With our market men, milkmen and summer commuters get up at dawn because the conditions of their employment require it. Other people sleep later because they can, and because the established business hours have been found most convenient.

If there were really any advantage in opening the banks and the schools at 8 o'clock instead of at 9 it would be easy to do it without changing the time of the clocks. Changing the clock was only a fussy invention of machinery to get something done which would have been done without the device if it had been worth doing at all. The plan may have worked in the summer, when it is easy to get up early, but now that the shorter days have come both governments have dropped it. Let us hope that we have heard the last of "saving daylight."

## LITCHFIELD COUNTY NEWS.

Named For Senator.  
 At the Democratic convention of the thirtieth district in Torrington, Tuesday afternoon, George F. Farnham was nominated for state senator. Michael F. Dwyer, at the probate convention, was nominated for judge of probate.

Taxed Levied.  
 In Norfolk, 19 mills; Winchester, 12 mills.

## Hot Water Bottles

If you want first quality Hot Water Bottles fully guaranteed, the kind that will not leak—buy them here.

1-qt. .... 65c to 75c  
 2-qt. .... 85c to \$1.00  
 3-qt. .... \$1.20 to \$1.50

SYRINGES  
 Douche Syringes 85c-\$1.00  
 Marvel Syringes ... \$2.95  
 Ladies' Syringes \$1.25-\$2.00

GLOVES GLOVES  
 For All Purposes  
 Work Gloves ... 50c up  
 Auto gloves ... 75c up  
 Dress Gloves \$1.00 up

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 1126 Main St.

# The D.M. Read Co.

Established 1857

## A Top Coat—Her Warmest Friend

The stock of Coats is now very complete, and it is well to make an early inspection, as many of the best models cannot be duplicated.

The knowledge that her coat may be exclusive is a pleasing fancy to any woman. It is hardly possible to give descriptions of the many styles and a visit is more satisfactory.

Models which are exclusive range in price from \$50.00 to \$150.00.

Coats of Bolivia Cloth  
 cut on generous lines giving full ripples and handsomely lined throughout,  
**\$45.00**

Coats of Wool Velour  
 extra full satin lined, with wide high collars for comfort,  
**\$20.00**

Coats of Novelty Wool Cloth  
 with high collars entirely of fur,  
**\$18.00**

Tailored Suits of Broadcloth  
 Gabardine and Wool Velour, many of them fur-trimmed,  
**\$20.00 to \$150.00.**



## Evening Coats

Beautiful models of velvet and velour, light and medium colors, exquisite effects in pastel shades with borders and collars of fur or marabout, all with satin or crepe linings. Many beautiful models from French houses, and others which are copies of foreign styles.

Ranging in price from \$20.00 to \$250.00.

Second floor.

## Misses' and Children's Hats

Soft Velvet Hats for school and general wear. Piquant little hats that in shape and coloring combine style with comfort. Very attractive.

## Motor Hats

The sensible styles that stay on and lead to comfort in riding, so good looking that one can enjoy the road conscious of looking well and taking no thought as to whether the hat is straight. Try one.

Second floor.

## Some Collars

White Broadcloth in round or square effects, the most striking and becoming neckwear for fall one can imagine. For coats and dresses,  
**50 cts to \$3.50**

Broadcloth Collar and Cuff Sets.

White Satin and Broadcloth combined.

White Broadcloth with wide hem-stitched edges of white Georgette,  
**\$1.00 up**

All washable

## Outing Flannel Garments

October with its frosty mornings and nights brings a need for these warm garments.

Flannel Short Skirts, white and colored,  
**50, 69 and 75 cts**

Nightgowns, white or colored, for women and children, 59, 75 and \$1.00

Outing Flannel Nightdrawers for little folk, 59, 75, 89 and \$1.00

Bathrobes of heavy flannel.

Blanket Robes in attractive colorings.

Eiderdown Dressing Sacques.

Second floor.

# The D.M. Read Co.

Established 1857

## BRIDGEPORT AUTOISTS ARE FINED IN WESTPORT

Several Bridgeport motorists were tried before Justice Samuel A. Purdy, with Grand Juror Harry B. Sherwood as the prosecutor. The entire list of the accused were charged with having either open mufflers or unlighted lamps. All were fined from \$1 to \$2 and costs, the latter amounting to about \$10.00.

Those heard were Arthur Linley, James G. Smith, Albert W. Gollenberg and Michael Corso of Bridgeport; Arthur Johnson of Norwich; and Leonard F. Gilbert of South Norwalk. A note was entered in the case of Frederick F. Spencer, who paid \$25. Two other cases, Carl Nelson and Frederick W. Karstens have been adjourned to Friday morning.

## Class in Aviation For Field Officers

San Diego, Cal., Oct. 5.—A class in aviation for training field officers including those with the ranks of Major, Lieutenant colonel and colonel, will be established at North Island shortly according to word received here today from the war department. It is not intended that these officers shall become active aviators but

# RADFORD B. SMITH

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 SHIRTS & DRAWERS  
 With Coupon Friday  
 39c each

Union Suits \$1.00.

FINE LINE OF MEN'S  
 FALL UNDERWEAR  
 NOW

Natural Wool, 75c and 98c.

Camels' Hair, \$1.25 and \$1.50.

the course will be for the purpose of familiarizing them with the character of training required and tactical use of aeroplanes.

E. H. Dixon & Co., 1105 Main street, contains the largest and most brilliant collection in untrimmed and trimmed dress hats in every shape and color.

GERMAN PAPER SUPPLY CUT  
 Amsterdam, Oct. 5.—The Frankfurter Zeitung says that an order has been issued reducing by one half the quantity of paper supplied to the German newspapers.

Former United States Senator William Warner died at his home at Kansas City.